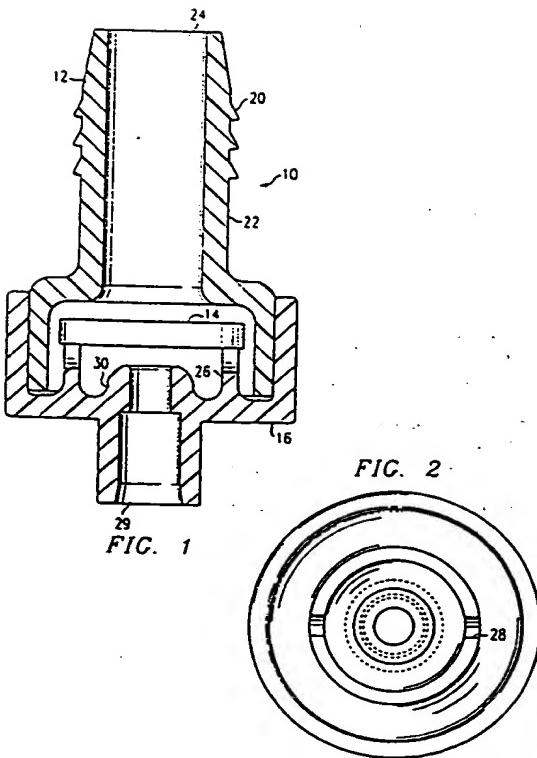


(12) PATENT ABSTRACT (11) Document No. AU-A-64211/96
 (19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title RESILIENT DISK DEVICES
 International Patent Classification(s)
 (51) A61G 025/02
 (21) Application No. 64211/96
 (30) Priority Data
 (31) Number 517915 (32) Date 22.08.95 (33) Country US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 (43) Publication Date 27.02.97
 (71) Assignee(s) MICHAEL YU
 (72) Inventor(s) MICHAEL YU
 (74) Attorney or Agent P. RICE & CO., 28A Montague Street, BALMAIN NSW 2041,
 (52) Resilient disk devices (10, 40, 90) to facilitate the flushing of the irrigation system, heap leach mining systems or other industrial applications are provided. The devices (10, 40, 90) include an upper body portion (12, 42, 96) having an intake passageway (24, 55, 106) and opening (56, 104), and a lower body portion (16, 46, 98) having a discharge passageway (29, 66, 106') and opening (76, 104). A floating or stationary disk (14, 44, 114) is positioned between the upper and lower body portions. During the oscillation cycle, the disk (14, 44, 114) oscillates with great energy to loosen debris and flushes particles and debris out of the lines. During the drip cycle, the disk provides pressure-compensated regulation of water flow to permit water or solution to be delivered to the desired location.



(12) PATENT ABSTRACT (11) Document No. AU-A-64216/96
 (19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION ABSORPTION COMPOSITION
 International Patent Classification(s)
 (51) C08L 101/12 A61K 007/42
 (21) Application No. 64216/96 (22) Application Date 22.08.96
 (30) Priority Data
 (31) Number 516598 (32) Date 24.08.95 (33) Country US UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 (43) Publication Date 27.02.97
 (71) Assignee(s) ROMM AND HAAS COMPANY
 (72) Inventor(s) CHARLES ELWOOD JONES; RAFAEL GONZALEZ AVILES; DAVID MICHAEL FASANO; MARTIN VOGEL
 (74) Attorney or Agent DAVIES COLLISON CARE, 1 Little Collins Street, MELBOURNE VIC 3000
 (52) The UV radiation absorption performance of a composition containing a UV radiation absorbing agent is improved by adding from about 0.1 weight percent to about 50 weight percent of latex particles, based on total weight nonvolatiles. The latex particles contain a void and have a particle size of from 150μm to 375μm, especially 190 to 350μm, most especially 251 to 325μm.

(12) PATENT ABSTRACT (11) Document No AU-A-64208/96
 (19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title ELECTRON GENERATING DEVICE, IMAGE DISPLAY APPARATUS, DRIVING CIRCUIT THEREFOR, AND DRIVING METHOD
 International Patent Classification(s) H04N 009/26 H01J 029/52 H01J 031/10 H04N 005/70
 (21) Application No. 64208/96 (22) Application Date: 22.08.96
 (30) Priority Data
 (31) Number 7-21455 (32) Date 23.08.95 (33) Country JP JAPAN
 8-209647 08.08.96 JP JAPAN
 (43) Publication Date: 27.02.97
 (71) Applicant(s) CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA
 (72) Inventor(s) YASUYUKI TOOKORO; HIROYOSHI SUZUKI
 (74) Attorney or Agent SPRUON & FERGUSON, GPO Box 3898, SYDNEY NSW 2001
 (51) The present invention relates to an electron generating apparatus, an image display apparatus, a driving circuit, and a driving method and, more particularly, to an image display apparatus having a large number of surface-conduction type electron emitters.

In order to cause a multi-electron source having electron emitters wired in the form of a matrix to emit electrons without any variations, there is provided an electron generating device including a multi-electron source (601) having a plurality of electron emitters (1002) wired in the form of a matrix through a plurality of data wiring layers (1004) and a plurality of scanning wiring layers (1003), and a driving circuit for driving the multi-electron source (601). The driving circuit includes a first driving means (603) for applying a first voltage (Vs) to a scanning wiring layer to which an electron emitter which is to emit electrons is

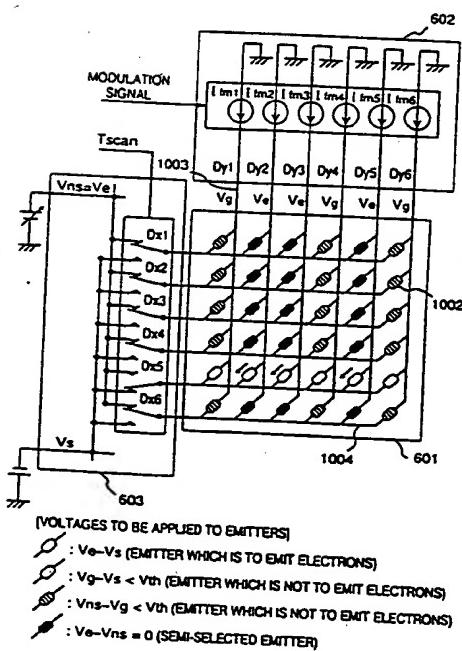
(11) 64208/96

connected, and applying a second voltage (Vns) to a scanning wiring layer to which an electron emitter which is not to emit electrons is connected, and a second driving means (602) for applying a third voltage (Ve) to a data wiring layer to which an electron emitter which is to emit electrons is connected, and applying a fourth voltage (Vg) to a data wiring layer to which an electron emitter which is not to emit electrons is connected, wherein the second voltage (Vns) is substantially equal to the third voltage (Ve).

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64208/96

FIG. 1



(12) PATENT ABSTRACT (11) Document No AU-A-64209/96
 (19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(54) Title ENCODING/DECODING METHODS OF PREDETERMINED FIELD POLARITY APPARATUS AND METHOD
 International Patent Classification(s) H04N 007/30 H04N 005/87 H04N 005/233
 (21) Application No. 64209/96 (22) Application Date: 22.08.96
 (30) Priority Data
 (31) Number 7-214675 (32) Date 23.08.95 (33) Country JP JAPAN
 (43) Publication Date: 27.02.97
 (71) Applicant(s) SONY CORPORATION
 (72) Inventor(s) MOTOKI KATO; HIROYUKI KOYANAGI; TORU WADA
 (74) Attorney or Agent SPRUON & FERGUSON, GPO Box 3898, SYDNEY NSW 2001

(51) A moving picture is encoded into groups of video image pictures with each frame composed of fields of different field polarities including a predetermined field polarity. The polarity of the first field of a series of frames (I, P, B) to be encoded into a respective group of image pictures (GOP) is set to the predetermined field polarity. Alternatively, the polarity of the first field of the series of frames (I, P, B) may be identified by data transmitted with the encoded moving picture. The encoded moving picture is decoded at a decode start time designated when the first field in each respective group of image pictures (GOP) is of the predetermined field polarity. Alternatively, the decode start time is generated on the basis of the data designating the field polarity of the first field. A computer-readable medium (2) provides a medium on which the encoded moving picture is recorded and directs a computer to decode the encoded moving picture when the first image picture in each respective group of image pictures is an encoded field of the predetermined field polarity or, alternatively, when the field read from the medium (2) is the first field as designated by designating data.